NEWS FROM VENEZUELA

Pace. The New Constitution—Conspiracy at Margarita—Arrests—Political Movements. OUR CARACAS CORRESPONDENCE.

CARACAS, Jan. 6, 1889.

vision of Gen. Paes—The Constitution Adopted—Its

d—Claims of American Oltizens—Why are they Ne

this country. This illustrious citizen is now in Valencia, the present capital of this republic. The attention paid to this illustrious patriot and exile in the United States has been duly appreciated in Venezuela.

The constitution was finally adopted on the 30th ultime,

The constitution was finally adopted on the 30th ultimo, and signed by all the members of the Conventien by Provinces, after a session of six months, at a cost of \$200,000. The constitution has not as yet been published in Caracas. It is expected the government will be removed back to this capital in the course of the month.

1 The Hon. Edward A. Turpin, American Minister, left this city, on the 4th instant for Valencia, to attend to official business, and particularly the Aves claim. It is believed there are many claims of Americans citizens on the at the Legation which have been wholly neglected; this accumulation is for want-of sction on the part of diplomatic agents accredited to this government. Thus claims of thirty years standing are mouldering in the archives of this Legation.

Perhaps some honorable member of Congress will feel it

Legation.

Perhaps some honorable member of Congress will feel it hisfalty to inquire into this matter. Many of the claimants have departed this life zincettheir claims have been pending. A man of energy and a disposition to do so could bring every claim to a close in six months if he put his aboulder to the wheel and had a government to back him.

Gen. Paes in Valencia-Gen. Julian Castro made General on Pacs in Patenta—Cen. Suban constraint and Colorada in Chief of the Army—Election of Provisional Officers— Outbreak on the Mountains of San Juan Defeated—Am-nesty for Political Offenders—Monagas Excepted—Letter Stamps and Prepayment of Postage Adopted, &c.
All the news that has transpired is that Gen. Pacz is
afe in the capital of Valencia. Gen. Julian Castro has

been promoted to the rank of General-in-Chief in the arlife, for his services in deposing the Monagas dynasty. In the session of the 5th inst. Gen. Julian Castro wi sident ad interim of Venezuela, and Manuel F. de Toyar Vice President; and in case of a vacancy, Pedro Gual to succeed to the office. This appointment is made until the next Presidential election. The next President will take the chair on the 20th of January, 1860, and con-

will take the chair on the 20th of January, 1800, and continue his constitutional term of four years.

A despatch has been received from La Victoria, under date of the 5th inst., stating that there had been a rising in the mountains of San Juan of 200 men against the constituted authority, but they were routed by a party of government troops, with the loss of nice killed. A battalion of troops has been despatched from this capital to the scene of action. This is the first outbreak under the new constitution.

constitution.

There is a general indulto (amnesty) proclaimed for all political offenders, with the exception of ex-President Gen. Jose Tadeo Monagas, who is declared a traitor to his country, with perpetual expulsion.

Stamps for letters have been adopted, all to be prepaid, unless coming from a loreign country. Newspapers and pamphlets entirely free of postage.

viracy Discovered in the Island of Margarita—Ar-ts—Expulsions from Caracas—The Country in Tur-

meil, &c., &c.
As I predicted in a former communication, the country is in a revolting state. A conspiracy has been discovered at the island of Margarita, and a number of the principal divers parts of the country. Several persons have lately

The Arrival of General Paez—His Reception and Move ments—Popular Gratitude to the United States—Uneasiness of the Government—Movements of the Monagas Party—The Passport System Abolished—The Elective Franchico—American Railroads and Gus in Venezuela, de.

Pacz. From Margarita he sailed for Porto Cabello, and overcrowded by the description of those fiestas, for ever to be remembered by the inhabitants. No man was ever received more enthusiastically than the exile of New York, and he ought to be "satisfied of himself," like the

zuela could wish, and sent their steamers to bring him home. I think, by-the-bye, that America never did better to promote the American interests; the sailors of the At-lanta and the Caledonia have proved better diplomatists than all the Soulés and Lamags of your country. The Union is, in fact, annexed to Venezuela by the ties of af-fection. The better for Brother Jonathan if the Venezue

Albany interfered with the private business of the Empire city.

Last Sunday we received bad news about General Paez's health. A telegraphic despatch from Valencia stated that he had got fever, and his family horried from this city to meet him. The telegraphic wire is broken between Valencia and Caracas, and we are to-day without news, but you will hear of him by this vessel, since the wire is not broken between Valencia and Porto Cabello.

The government have granted a privilege to a Veneguelan and American company to build a railroad between Caracas and Petare. The road must be ready for exploitation in one year. They have also granted another privilege for the introduction of gas illumination in Caracas. I could not give you a better proof of the stability of our present administration, for nobody would think of enterprises in revolutionary times.

The Minister of Finances has presented to the Chamber, with signature of the Executive, the tariff law and decree which suppresses the impost called of national license. A report has been presented by the first commission for by "Old Brown."

Foreign Relations, which proposes to the National Convention not to accord its consent and approbation to the treaty concluded between the last administration and the Spanish Minister concerning literary property, &c.

At the hour fixed for presenting to the Executive power the constitution structured on the 24th, the commiss on nominated to this end, and composed of one representative for each province, proceeded, surrounded by troops stationed from the doors of the Assembly Hall to the palace of the Governor, and returned to the accompaniment of a band of music, to make their report of their mission being fulfilled. A few moments afterwards were announced at the doors of the Assembly House the Secretaries of the Ministry, who took their seats. Senor Ledo Siso, Secretary of the Interior, after a brief allocution, wherein he expressed the satisfaction of the Chief of the State and his congratulations to the Assembly on the termination of the constitution so much longed for by the people, presented with the signature the fundamental charter which is to govern us. Dr. Gual, President of the Convention, replied to the Minister in a satisfactory manner, and then the whole ministry retired.

There is being discussed a project of law of amnesty, extending even to common crimes, only with some exceptions; the penalties imposed are lessened, and capital punishment changed into imprisonment; but Gen. José T. Monagas is excepted.

Lastly, the convention ratified the nomination of Gen. Castro as President of the republic until the next elections. Senor Manuel F. Town was nominated Vice President, and Dr. P. Gual third magistrate of the republic, to fill the place in the absence of the two others.

Rehellions are not wanting in Venezuela. On the one side we have the faction of the Sierra, and on the 6th that on the dawning of the 3d the commander, Guttierrez, with forty men, routed, on the heights of la Penna, purisdiction of San Juan, the robels of Guambra, numbering 200, killing nine of them, and losing himself four dead

The Colchester Bank Defalcation.

ARREST OF MR. JONES AND ATTEMPTED CONVEYANCE TO CONNECTICUT—HIS RESCUE AT HARLEM. police of our city, since when we have learned the follow-ing facts in the case:—Mr. Jones was arrested here in Dewas procured to convey him to Connecticut. At that time he was held for a day, but the Bank Commissioners, who were then in the city, declining to lodge a complaint, he was discharged, in presence of the Commissioners and several other parties. On the 7th of this month he was again arrested in this city, on a charge mentioned below, under a warrant issued by Recorder Barnard, and he was in the custody of an officer of the Recorder's Court, when the detectives came to arrest him again on the requisition issued previous to his first arrest in 1857. He so informed the officers when they presented themselves, but they refused to recognise his position as a prisoner, and he quietly submitted. They denied him all intercourse with his friends or counsel, and took him first to the police head-warders in Propus street, from there he was converted. men arrested. Similar occurrences have taken place in divers parts of the country. Several persons have lately been expelled from Caracas for acts of a revolutionary tendency. Had the new constitution been completed and promulgated, as it might have been avoided.

Guissippi still remains in prison. Guzman, whose father was expelled some months ago, has been arrested, and banished by last packet; also Rafael Agostini. Thus the country is kept in a turnoil, and always will be until the Anglo Saxon population extends south to the Gronoco 11 tappears clear there is not virtue enough in the Spanish race to govern themselves.

Caracus, Jan. 18, 1859.

The Arrival of General Paes—His Reception and Move ments—Popular Gratifude to the United States—Uncariness of the Government—Movements of the Monogas Parsicalion—American Railroads and Gas in Venezuela, de.

The "event" of this fortnight has been the arrival of General Paez, so long expected and so differently appreciated in Venezuela. Beginning at the beginning, Cumana displayed all ber love to receive the martyr of San Antonio, and to make him forgut the hours of prison (long indeed) he passed in the castle. The people, the real genuine people, were crazy with the man, and did, or him more than the authorities expected and hoped. Arrival of General Paez, so long expected and hoped. The Caracus of the Caracus of the San Indiana and the

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED INCRNDIARY .- Between two and three o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out in a frame feed store and stable rear of Bernard Rickerfield's frame feed store and stable rear of Bernard Rickerfield's dwelling on the Seventh avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. The flames spread with great rapidity, destroying the whole of the building, together with a small tenement adjoining, the latter being occupied at the time by an elderly woman named Samerst, and a small child, the daughter of Mr. Rickerfield. In the stable was a horse, a cow and two dogs. The neighbors managed to get out the horse, but the cow and dogs perished in the flames. Fire Marshal Baker was early at the premises and went into an immediate investigation, which led him to believe the fire was the wiful act of a colored boy, named Thomas Smith. The boy, it seems, was about the first individual found in the immediate vicinity of the fire; and when questioned as how he came there so soon, he alleged that his boss had called him up to feed the horse and pigs; that while he was doing so he saw the light of the fire, and went to the stable; he lived across the lots in Fifty-third street. The Marshal, with policeman Tompkins, went to the house where the boy lived, and was there informed by Mr. Jackson that the boy had not been home all night. This circumstance, together with many other false statements made by the boy, caused the Marshal to put him in charge of the police, and he was accordingly taken to the station house. The boy is about fourteen years of age, and very cunning in his way. Justice Connolly committed the accused for examination. The loss by the fire will amount to about \$360. Mr. Rickerfield has \$200 insurance on the building in the Clitzens' Insurance Company. No insurance on stock.

The Late Larceny of Jewelley in Broome Street.—Mr. Herman, one of the proprietors of the glewelry store next door to the police bedougaters in Recome street.

THE LATE LARRENY OF JEWELRY IN BROOME STREET.—
Mr. Herman, one of the proprietors of the sjewelry store
next door to the police headquarters in Broome street,
whose premises were robbed of some \$4,000 worth of
jewelry a few days ago, returned from Philadelphia yesterday, having in custody Charles Cohen, a brother of the
absconding clerk, who is also suspected of being implicated in the robbery. The prisoner denied the charge
preferred against him, saying his brother had effected the
robbery, and had sailed for Europe with all the property.
It was subsequently ascertained, however, that Cohen
had sold a pawn ticket to some person living in
Chrystie street, by means of which the police
traced about three bundred dollars worth of the stolen
jewelry to the establishment of Simpson & Sons, where
it had been pawned by the prisoner for the sum of \$50.
The property recovered consisted of four diamond rings
and two breastpins, which were duly identified by Mr.
Herman as a portion of that stolen from his safe by the
brother of the prisoner. Cohen was committed for further
examination.

Annoting Seatens at the Central Park.—Michae

ANNOTING SEATERS AT THE CENTRAL PARE.—Michae Drizcoll, said to be the leader of a gang who are continually annoying boys going and returning from the skating pond at the Central Park, was arrested yesterday by officer Eidridge, on charge of stealing a pair of skates from a lad named Frank Carroll. Justice Quackenbush committed the prisoner for examination.

The Alleged Arson is Charman Street.—It will be recollected that Henry Remark of the view of the prisoner for examination.

collected that Henry Kamak, otherwise known as "Cheap John," keeper of a variety store at No. 133 Chatham John," keeper of a variety store at No. 133 Chatham street, was arrested on the 5th inst. on an alleged charge of wilfully setting fire to his store. The case was taken before Justice Connolly. Fire Marshal Baker investigated the matter, and the testimony was submitted to the above registerate for his decision—the result of which is that Mr. Kamak has been required to find bail in the sum of \$2,000 to answer the charge. The charge against the clerk, Harrie Simon, was dismissed.

Mr. Kamak, on bis examination, stated that he was 35 years of age, born in Russia, and is not guilty of the charge. Aaron Ramak, brother to the accused, entered into the required bond.

Mrs. Morrill vs. Mr. Hume—Charge of Rape while in a Trance—Affidavit of the Plain-tiff—Her Oross-examination Yesterday—A Curious Case—Spiritual Life in New York,

The case of Mrs. Sarah W. Morrill against N. A. Hur

This curious case has already been brought before the

APFIDAVIT OF THE PLAINTIFF,
which is as follows:—

Ctty and County of New York:—Sarah W. Morrill, of
Newburyport, Mass., being sworn, says.—I am the wife of
Samuel G. Morrill; I was in the city of New York during
the month of June, 1867, and boarded at No. 45 Robinson
street, a bearding house, kept by Mr. Thorn; one N. A.
Hume, whose first name I think was Nelson, also boarded
there; I was there for ten weeks, leaving about the middie of July for my home; during my stay there spiritual
circles (so called) were formed as often as once a
week in the parlor of the house; in the course of the time
I was there it was claimed that I was a spiritual medium,
and efforts were constantly made to get me into a trance;
in the third week in June, 1857, at a circle, I was put into
a trance, and it was claimed that I wrote while in the
trance; this was in the parlor, and ween I came out of the
trance and became conscious, I found myself on my bed in
my own room, which was on the same floor with the parler, and the said N. A. Hume in the act of having criminal
connection with me; as soon as I became conscious and
discovered this I sprang away from him, and told him he
had ruined me, and I would expose him; he threatened to
take my life if I told any one; this connection was involuntary on my part, and without my consent, and occurred at 'aid No. 46 Robinson street, New York city.
Deponent therefore prays that defendant may be arrested
and dealt with according to law.

Sworn before me, Justice Quackenbush, June 17, 1858.

ress agent, then't garler the boat off, having arrived too get me into a transce, and effect were constantly made to get me into a transce, and it was claimed that I at 'greet while a transce, this was in the parter, and wean I cause out of the transce; this was in the parter, and wean I cause out of the transce; this was in the parter, and wean I cause out of the transce; this was in the parter, and wean I cause out of the transce; this was in the parter, and wean I cause out of the transce; this was in the parter and wean I cause out the parter and the and N A. I time me the not of arriving control to the parter and the angel of the parter and the parter a

bed with me that night; I think Mr. Hume was there next morning at breakfast; I remember speaking with Mr. Hume frequently after the evening I was entranced before he left for home; I had no conversation with my husband about what Hume did to me the night I was entranced before he (Hume) left; after sitting down at the circle the night I was entranced, I first recollect finding myself in my own room, on the beef; Mr. Hume was there committing violence on my person; I mean by that, criminal connection; there was no other person in the room; I have no consciousness of how I got into my room after sitting down in the circle; I resisted Mr. Hume, but he said he had got through; as soon as I became conscious I resisted him and threw myself from him; I was lying upon my bed on my back when I became conscious; Mr. Hume was then in the act of criminal connection; I think this was not far from eleven o'clock P. Mr.; I did not good of my room thereafter that night; my husband came home near midinght; my child was born about eight months after that night; if first spoke of this occurrence to a friend of mine in July last; her name is Mrs. Clifford; she resides at Newburyport; I told no one else for some months afterwards; I then wrote to my husband about it; I wrote him soon after my child was born; I did so because I could not keep it in any longer; he did not first charge me with having criminal intercourse with Mr. Hume; my husband went home with me in July; remained there four weeks, then returned; I had not seen him from that time till after the child was born; we corresponded all the time; I do swear that my husband never spoke nor wrote to me about Hume's being too intimate with me before I wrote him about it.

Q. Don't you remember that Mrs. Thorn spoke to you complaining that you were very imprudent and too intimate with Mr. Hume? (Counsel for plaintiff objected to the question; question allowed.) A. She never did to my knowledge, but rather the reverse, saying she preferred freedom among her boarders; I don't re

Naval Intelligence.

Capt. John C. Grayson, U. S. Marine Corps, lately stationed at Philadelphia Marine Barracks, has assumed command of the Washington Marine Barracks, has assumed command of the Washington Marine Barracks.

Lieut. Rathburn (new appointment) has reported for duty at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks.

The death of Brig. Gen. Henderson will make some important changes in the commanders of the different marine posts, but will not be effected until the end of the present quarter, 31st March, 1859.

The storeship Relief is ready for sea, and will leave port in a day or two for Aspinwall. Persons having friends in the Gulf squadron will have an opportunity to communicate with them by this vessel. The letter bag is at the Brooklyn Lyceum.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Storesman Court.—Noz. 2049, 509, 461, 951, 41, 57, 38, 177, 9, 143, 157, 159, 163, 168, 171, 175, 135, 191, 908, 1461, 277, 199%, 522, 585, 474.

Supression Court.—Noz. 390, 422, 423, 3, 267, 431, 441, 165, 852, 443, 447, 408, 311, 400, 401, 371, 456, 457, 459, 460, 463, 464, 465, 406, 467, 468, 469, 470.

Common Plana.—Part 1.—Noz. 640, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 662, 663, 664, 667, 663, 669, 523, 286, 283. Part 2.—Noz. 631, 670, 671, 673, 674, 675, 676, 678, 679, 681, 214, 247, 293, 296, 629,

DEVELOPEMENTS OF SPIRITUALISM. | The Mysterious Disappearance of Mrs. Capt.

Brannan-Further Investigations. It will probably be remembered by the readers of th HERALD that on the 20th of July last Mrs. Brannan, wife of Capt. John M. Brannan, of the United States Army, mysteriously disappeared. Her husband was then at Key West, Florida, on duty, and she was temporarily residing with her mother, Mrs. Col. Crane, at Chelsea, Staten Island, being on a visit to the North for the benefit of her health, which had been seriously impaired by fever centracted while she was with her husband in

When Mrs. Brannap disappeared she was in the thirty. first year of her age, and had been married to the Captain since the 16th of September, 1850. The only issue of their marriage is a female child, named Alida, now about seven years old, who resided with her mother at Mrs. Colon Crane's, and is now under the care of that lady.

It appears that on the morning of the 20th of July Mrs.

Crane, Mrs. Brannan, her brother William and the child

Alida rode tegether from the house of the former to the
steamboat landing, called the Chelsea landing. There the ing her daughter, as was her invariable custom when they parted,) and took the boat for New York. Mrs. Brannan left her mother in the city to visit a friend, agreeing to meet her on the boat which was to leave for Chelson at half-past three o'clock P. M. that day. She was seen at the Fort Richmond ferry by Mr. George Vreeland, an exthe Fort rachmond terry by Mr. George vreening, in ex-press agent, shortly after the boat left, having arrived too late, was again seen at the ferry that evening, at seven o'clock, under circumstances hereafter stated. Mr. Vree-land knew her well, was recognized by her at that time,

found—and had ponds in the neighborhood dragged, but all to no purpose.

From that time to the present, having procured his leave to be extended, he has devoted himself continually and indefatigably to search for the person of his wife, or some information as to ber fate, having in this effort the advice and assistance of Lot C. Clark and James T. Brady, the former of whom is a well known connsellor at lay, residing on Staten Island. The operations thus carried the were kept secret, in the hope that something might thus be accomplished, and all the while rumors, such as have already been mentioned, were rife in the community. Not one of them, however, has proved to be in any particular correct, and beyond the established facts that Mrs. Brannan went to Staten Island in the seven o'clock boat, on the evening of the 20th of July, there spoke to Mr. Carroll, as stated, and got into a public carriage, nothing whatever as to her whereabouts has been ascertained.

When the efforts so made proved thus fruttless, Cap this bear and the state of the state of January last, instituted a new complaint before Justice L. H. Hagerty, of fror Richmond, on Staten Island, alleging the belief of the detectives that his wife had been murdered. On this, a thorough examination has been have ready and the contract of the detective that his wife had been murdered. On this, a thorough examination has been had, under the directed education debeloot, Esq. District Attorney of Ready. Pickersgill, f. Mateell and Meerical and the Carrolls.

Handam and Dr. Cran have given their testimony, as also Pickersgill and the Carrolls.

Handam and Dr. Cran have given their testimony, as also Pickersgill and the Carrolls.

Hapman and Dr. Cran have given their testimony, as all yet refined education and demeanor, religious in feeling, fond of literature, of a domestic disposition, affectionate and devoted as daughter, mother, sister and wife. Her relations with her family and society were such as to preclude the idea of her voluntarily separating herself

The Philadelphia Deputation of Skaters.

the bosoms of the sanguine, and by the time that Sol's draped effulgence had fully chased away the gloom of programme of their trip to New York, and their handso skates were permitted to rest in the green flanuel the

programme of their trip to New York, and their handsome skates were permitted to rest in the green flanned that kept them bright and clean. The day advancing in dulness as in hours precipitated their departure, so at two o'clock they bade adieu to the city of Gotham, disappointed, but not sad, as they had every reason to believe that the New Yorkers would have failed in no courtesy to their Philadelphia consins, if they only had been acquainted earlier with their intention of visting the Empire Chty.

As agreed upon, in spite of the discouraging weather, Mr. Humphrey was on the pond by ten o'clock, and a large number of folks, to see Colonel Page and the gentlemen accompanying him. The ladies were decidedly largely reinforced, and probably with no lesser intention turn paying their respects to the veteran skater. Captain Remwick had done everything in his power to get all the loose snow off the pond, and though the surface was anything but smooth and slippery, it was hoped that there was yet space and strong ice for enjoyment. Mr. Humphrey had made every preparation for a "iuncheon," and was mortified that the morning's prognostications of bad weather were too nearly allied to after facts, which hindered the extension of that courtesy due to the distinguished visiters.

The Godenski Club were entirely taken by surprise and regretted much that they were not aware of the presence of their Philadelphia brethren till they read of their visit to the pond in yesterday's Herato. The Godenski youths would have greeted them cordially, and assure us that they will not fail to reciprocate the courtesy of the Philadelphia skaters. This club was only organized last December, and now numbers upwards of lifty members, principally young merchants, the sons of merchants, and young gentlemen generally, who believe that the bracing sport on the ice is the most healthful recreation of winter. and that in doing what is right, it is to the advantage of all to do it well. Let the sons of Penn give them timely notice the next cold spe

MEETING OF INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS OF THE AMERICAN UNION FAIR.—About twelve or fourteen of the inventors and exhibitors of the American Union Fair held a meeting ast evening, in the Cooper Institute, to consider the condition of their affairs. James Rogers was moved to the chair. Mr. Riker, one of the managers, made a general verbal statement of the affairs of the Institute, stating that it was for want of funds their exhibitions were obliged to be closed. He added that his statement was not to be regarded as the report of the managers. The inventors regarded as the report of the managers. The inventors present expressed themselves discatisfied with the conduct of the managers, and a dispute followed, which was finally ended by the appointment of a committee of three to draft resolutions for the meeting. After the lapse of a few minutes the committee presented their report, which they admitted was previously prepared, recommending the adoption of a constitution for a new organization, which was also contained in the report. The conduct of the managers was censured in the report, and it called for their resignation. Mr. Riker asked an opportunity for the managers to present a report before the few who were present should pass a vote of censure on them. An acrimonious, and by no means edifying dispute followed, which was terminated by adopting a resolution calling upon the Director, Tressurer and Secretary to report the condition of the affairs of the American Union as a substitute for the FIRE DEPARTMENT—MUNICAL MANY VERSUS THE

The Fire Department—Muscle and Man versus the Stram Engine.—The Exempt Engine Company of this city will have an interesting contest of skill and strength this (Wednesday) evening with the steam fire engine John G. (Wednesday) evening with the steam fire engine John G. Storm. The competitors for public favor and applause will meet in the square near Riley's Hotel, West Broadway, and proceed to throw a stream of water up the new liberty pole. The Exempts depend on muscle, spirit and long experience for success over their puffing but very enduring and laborious competitor. The trial match will commence at 80'clock P. M., and will attract, no doubt, a great crowd.

FUTH REGISCONT DRILL—Six companies of this regiment

and White streets, on Monday evening, for battalion drill. Colonel Schwarzwaelder was in command. The battalion was exercised in various maneuvres, principally those of the company, the whole of which were creditably exe-cuted. The improved condition of the regiment since the change of uniform is very commendable to the rank and file.

sider the evil and remedies of pauperism. Statements will be made and addresses will be delivered by eminent speakers. Mayor Temann will preside. A report prepared by the Chairman of a committee appointed by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will be presented.

Cocks, of the Twelfth regiment, and which has caused considerable gossip among military men, was brought to a close on Monday night, after the Court had held its a close on Monday night, after the Court had held its
twenty-eighth session. At half-past seven o'clock the
Judge Advocate called the roster, when all the parties in
the case, except General Ewen, the prosecutor, answered
to their names. The Judge Advocate then submitted some
points in rejoinder to the defence of Colonel Cocks. The
case was then submitted to the Court. The evidence
in the case is quite voluminous; and the case being one of a peculiar nature, involving many delicate
points on military law, the finding of the Court will be

DETENTION OF THE STRAMBOAT COMMONWEALTH.—The Sound steamer Commonwealth, Capt. Williams, of the Norwigh steamer Commonwealth, Capt. Williams, of the Norwich and Worcester line, arrived yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, three or four hours later than ber usual time, in consequence of the cars from Boston, which concet with her, running off the track near Norwich, tearing up the track and breaking the wheel of the locomotive. The train was not going very rapidly. The only inconvenience to the passengers was the unexpected detention.

CHILDRIN FOR THE WEST.—To-day the Childrens' Aid

CHIDEEN FOR THE WEET.—To day the Childrens' Aid Society, Clinton Hall, will send a party of poor and friendless children, of both sexes, to good and comfortable homes in the West. Rev. C. I. Bruce will have charge of this company. They will go by the Eric Railroad at half-past three o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PARK.—The President of the Central Park Commissioners, in his annual report, shows that the receipts since the first of May, 1857, the date of the organizatian, have been \$668,712 24, and the expenditures \$585,369 27, leaving a balance of \$23,342 97 on hand January 1,1850 leaving a balance of \$23,342 97 on hand January 1, 1859. The Commissioners hope to complete the park in the fall of 1860, at a probable cost of \$2,225,000. The Commissioners have applied to the Legislature for an addition of twenty men to their police force.

DEATH BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Morris upon the body of Peter Duncan, residing in the rear of 28 Essex street, who died on Monday night from the effects of a dose of laudanum. It appeared from the evidence that deceased was a stereotyper, and had worked at 22 Spruce street, New York, until about a year ago, since which time he has been out of employment, except an occasional day's work at the Cunard docks. He was at one time in good circumstances, but had become reduced, and recently drank to excess. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Doncan discovered that he had drank some laudanum, which was standing in the closet, but did not suppose there was enough to endanger his life. Shortly after the family found that he was lying in bed insensible, and breathing heavily. One of the family called on Dr. Quidor to ascertain if Mr. Duncan had taken sufficient laudanum to endanger his life, but did not ask him to prescribe. Dr. Q. told them that the man would die, but advised them to call in a physician. Dr. Taggart afterwards prescribed an emeit to be given once in fifteen minutes, one of which the patient swallowed, but soon after became insensible again and soon died. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from laudanum, administered by his own band."

ed by his own hand."
STARBING AFFRAY.—Coroner Morris proceeded yesterday afternoon to the corner of Moumouth and South Eighth streets, to take the deposition of a young man named Thomas Hallorn, who had been stabbed. It appears that late on Sunday night Hallorn got into a fight with James O'Rouste an approximation of the process of the stable of the late on Sunday night Hallorn got into a fight with James O'Rourke, an express driver, who drew a knife and inflicted some six or seven wounds about his head, face and neck, and also stabbed him once directly over the heart, but the blade was prevented from entering sufficient to endanger his life, in consequence of having to be driven through a thick cost, vest and two heavy woollen undershirts. Hallorn, being considered out of danger, did not feel disposed to take any legal proceedings. A warrant was issued by Justice Stanton for the arrest of O'Rourke, but it was ascertained that he had left the city.

The venerable Mrs. Camerium Junas, who died in this city on Monday evening, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, was the last member of a once wealthy and influential Jewish family which was connected with the great men and deeds of the Revolution. She was born at a time pregnant with mighty events; married amidst wealth and affluence, she, like many women of the wealthy families of those days, had her share of sorrows and trials; yet, through all, she never forget her duty to her Maker or her fellow creatures. The study of her life was to be charitable. Retaining in a remarkable degree her mental and bodlly vigor to the last, she, like the good woman of old, laid heraelf down, and without a complaint gave her soul to her Maker whom she had so long and so faithfully served. Mrs. Judah is the last of those elegant girls, who on the afternoon of that memorable day when Washington took leave of the army, received from that illustrious man a parting farewell.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYFI.

Additional Details-The Ex-Em louque in Jamaics—Attempted Assault on His Person—How His Majesty Appeared and was Dressed—Particulars of His Embackation on the British Frigate at Port au Prince-Danger of the Cabinet Ministers-

Our files from Jamaica, dated at Kingston on the 29th Our flies from Jamaica, dated at Kingston on the synt of January, contain some very interesting details of the news published in the Harath on the 12th and 16th instant, concerning the abdication of the Emperor Sou-lcuque, of Hayti, his ex-Majesty's embarkation on board the British frigate Melbourne at Port au Prince, and his landing at Kingston, Jamaica.

It appears that the excited populace at Port au Prince

wished to harm the ex-Emperor, and that he had to go down to the harbor with his family under a strong guard of British marines, strengthened by the official presence

of the French and English Consuls.

The lives of the ex-Ministers of Soulouque's Cabinet were in great danger, and it was at one time proposed to fire the house is which they were sheltered.

President Geffrard issued a proclamation requesting the people to respect the fallen officials, out of respect to the power they had once wielded.

LANDING OF SOULGUQUE, HIS FAMILY AND SUITE AT KINGSTON—APPEARANCE AND DRESS OF THE EX-

daughter of the Emperor, and several ladies in waiting on the Emperss.

The hurried glance that we had of his Majesty as he passed our office presented to us a very fine looking sable gentleman, rather corpulent, and in stature much in appearance to one of our late Governors. He appeared in excellent health, and was at ired in a genteel and gentlemanly suit. His suit, appeared to be sable gentlemen of intelligence: among them is Monsieur Petion, a grandson of the famous general of that name, who appears to be attendant on his Majesty by request of the present President, to whose government he is attached. He is a young man, and speaks our language exceedingly well. From the little we could glean from information by the Melbourne, the event of the revolution appears to have been very quickly and decidedly accomplished. The present government of flayti appears to have been very considerate to the late Emperor, and, no doubt, from his proclamation on leaving his country, he must have felt sensibly the separation.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT ON THE EX-EMPEROR.

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We regret to notice that an attempt to assault the exEmperor on his way from the Royal Mail Company's wharf (where he disembarked) to his loudgings, took place on Saturda's last, by a Haytien political refugee. It is necessary to tell these people that the person of the late Emperor is as much protected in this country as theirs, and that having sought an asylum among us we are bound to see that he is not harmed by any outburst of passion on their part, and that any attempt made to assault or annoy him during his sojourn here will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. We certainly expected that these people, who have enjoyed the privicese of our institutions, would have had more respect for our laws, and we think they will evince more prudence and discretion by refraining from such attempts in future.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION—PROVIDENTIAL THE LAST DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION-PROVIDENTIAL

THE LAST DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION—PROVIDENTIAL ARRIVAL OF BRITISM, AID TO SOULDUQUE.

[From the Kingsten (Jamaica) Standard, Feb. 25.]

The presence of the late Emperor of Hayti in this city, as an applicant for the protection of our government and laws, marks another era in the history of that noble but unfortunate country. It is not our purpose at the present moment to enter into a criticism of the political circumstances which have consigned this rather remarkable personage as a refuge to our shores. We desire at present simply to lay before our readers a full and succinc detail of the actual evens attending the Emperor's abdication, gathered from the most unexceptionable sources; and in doing so we feel it our duty to express our warm gratification—a gratification which we are sure will be generously participated in and reflected by her Majesty's government—at the happy accident which enabled Capt. McCrea, R. A., who chanced to be in command of a considerable number of her Majesty's troops on board the troop ship Melbourne, on the route to England, to afford the substantial aid by which alone, under Providence, the lives of the exilted sovereign, his family and ministry have been preserved.

SOULDUQUE BEATEN IN THE FIELD, RETURNS TO PORT AU TRINCE.

It appears that on the 10th of January the Emperor re-

SOULOUGUE BEATEN INTHE FIELD, RETURNS TO PORT AU PRINCE.

It appears that on the 16th of January the Emperor reentered Port au Prince, having fought several partial engagements with the insurgent General, Geffrard, in all of which he had been worsted by the desertion of his troops to the enemy. He immediately commenced barricading the city, and throwing up earthworks on commanding points. On the following day alarm guns were fired to announce to the people that the insurgent army was in sight. The greatest anarchy and confusion were the immediate consequence, increased by reports of the approach of the lawless mountain peasantry, and, worse than all,

TACTICS OF GENERAL GEFFRARD AND ABDICATION OF SOULDUQUE.

General Geffrard, however, instead of storming the city, determined to undermine the Emperor's authority by his agent, and lay outside the walls until the 14th January, during which time numbers of the Emperor's troops passed over to the insurgent army, until, all being ripe, on the morning of the 15th at 3. M. General Geffrard burst into the city; the forts were instantly escaladed and taken without loss, and the Emperor's palace surrounded. The Emperor immediately despatched a deputation to General Geffrard, demanding his protection as far as the French Consulate, which was granted, and where the Emperor and Empress, with their family and baggage, arrived in safety, escorted by three hundred of his guards, who still remained faithful, but who immediately after disbanded. The Emperor at once assembled the officers of State, and by their advice signed his abdication, which, together with the remainsance of the republic, was proclaimed by sound of trumpet through the city.

THE MOB ATTEMPTS TO MURDER THE LATE MINISTERS.

Meanwhile, early on the morning of the 16th, three of the Ministers of the ex-Emperor, who had made them-

a promise that he should have a body of troops to protect him, if possible, as far as the wharf.

HIS EX-MAJESTY AND FAMILY LEAVE TORT AUFRINGE—HIS ESCORT TO THE ENGLISH PRIGATE. The Emperor having decided on going to Jamaica, and as his life would not have been safe for a moment on board a merchant ship, the French Charge d'Affairs, M. Mailinet, called upon Mr. Byron, the British Consul General, for permission to embark him on board the Melbourne. Leave was instantly given, and notice sent to Captain McCrea, the officer in command of her Majesty's troops on board that vessel, to make preparations to receive him.

These being effected, Captain McCrea reported himself at the French Consulate at four P. M., when it was determined to attempt the embarkation through the dense masses of people who had collected in the streets. Supported by Captain McCrea on one side, by the French Charge on the other, with the imperial family following close, and surrounded by the European Consuls and English officers, the cortege of exiles issued from the door of the Consulate amid yells and groans, and shouts of "Vice la Republique!" Many in the crowd were armed with pistols, swords and stones; but none dared attempt anything while the exiles were thus encompassed by men generally respected, even by a canafile thirsting for revenge. In this manner, foot by foot was gained along the streets leading to the wharf, through wast crowds of the yelling and highly excited populace, which on the quay before the boats made a final push to break through the scort without success, but was with great difficulty restrained from pushing the whole party into the sea. Lying of about iwenty yards were two guard boats filled with English artillerymen, who closed on the boats containing the imperial exiles and sheltered them until the protection of the merchant shipping was gained, and the yells and execrations of disappointed thousands were shut out from the ears of the exiled party.

The consille, thus foiled, instantly returned to the Consulate, which they once more surrounded in the hope of preventing the escape of the three Ministers who were obnoxious to the people. For three days and nights they guarded in all directions every door and possible means of escape, during which their cries and groans were incessant. At length, on the night of the 17th of January, an among the mob to fire the Consulate, and so compel the refugees to come forth. Hearing this, the French Charge trutterly exhausted and worn out, with the full consent of the English Consul General, sent of a boat to the Mei-